

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

ON

FOR THE
Week ending the 16th February 1907.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(k)—General—	
Persian politics ...	95	Prices at Asansol and consumption of rice at the local outstills ...	100
The Amir and the British Government ...	ib.	Malaria in Frasergunge ...	ib.
A railway line from India to Kabul as proposed by the <i>Englishman</i> ...	96	Mr. Lyall, Magistrate of Bhagalpur, and the <i>swadeshi</i> ...	ib.
		The Magistrate of Bhagalpur and the <i>swadeshi</i> ...	ib.
		Babu Ras Bihari Lall and the Bhagalpur executives ...	ib.
		A Comilla case ...	ib.
		The question of appointing an Indian to the India Council ...	101
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		III.—LEGISLATION.	
(a)—Police—		The Bengal Local Self-Government Act Amendment Bill ...	
An alleged cooly case ...	96		101
An allegation against a President of <i>panchajits</i> ...	ib.		
The death of Sachindra Kumar Basu ...	97		
(b)—Working of the Courts—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Mr. Fletcher ...	97	Nil.	
(c)—Jails—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.		A corner in rice ...	
(d)—Education—		A corner in rice ...	
Text-books for colleges ...	97	The prices of rice in Bankura ...	
"Mr. Marsden's book again" ...	98		ib.
The proposed removal of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College ...	99		ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cholera in Midnapore ...	99	Amir Habibullah Khan ...	101
Cholera in Birbhum ...	ib.	A comment on the prevailing idea among the Hindus that the Amir has denounced cow-killing as sinful ...	102
A choked-up stream in Jessore ...	ib.	The Delhi Muhammadans and the cow-killing ...	103
Alleged Puri drainage system scheme ...	ib.	The Muhammadans of Lahore and the cow-killing ...	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		Plain speaking ...	ib.
Nil.		The Amir's visit to the Campbell Hospital ...	ib.
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		The Lucky Bag in the Fête ...	ib.
A railway complaint ...	99	The Lady Minto Fête ...	ib.
A railway complaint ...	ib.	Babu Bijoi Singh Dhudhuria's contribution to Lady Minto's Fund criticized ...	ib.
A railway complaint ...	ib.	Gambling at the Minto Fête criticized ...	104
A railway complaint ...	ib.	The British system of government in India ...	ib.
The Howrah-Amra Light Railway ...	ib.	The All-India Musalman Conference ...	ib.
		Mr. Bryce and the mission of Englishmen ...	106
		A Musalman cemetery in Calcutta ...	ib.
		"Bevevolent despotism" ...	ib.
		The popular dramas entitled the " <i>Palasir Prayachitta</i> " and " <i>Mr. Qasim</i> " ...	108
		A complaint preferred against Mr. Fennel, late of the Bengal Civil Service ...	ib.
		Where is hell on earth? ...	ib.
		Plain speaking ...	ib.
		Musalman rule compared with English rule ...	ib.
		Russian methods of rule in India ...	ib.

PAGE.	PAGE.
URIYA PAPERS.	
Babu Motilal Sinha, the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack ...	107
Babu Atal Behari Maitra, the Deputy Magistrate of Puri ...	ib.
The Telingbazar sub-post office in Cuttack ...	ib.
Antiquarian researches in Mayurbhanj ...	ib.
A complaint against the Athgarh branch post-office ...	ib.
The imposition of a house tax in Baripada ...	ib.
The temporary vacancy in the Sub-Overseership under the Sambalpur Municipality ...	ib.
The forest rangers and the forest guards in Mayurbhanj ...	108
Foresters in Mayurbhanj ignorant of the Uriya language ...	ib.
The hostel attached to the Baripada Higher English School ...	ib.
Liberality of the Amir of Kabul and a few other donors ...	ib.
Liberality of Babu Panu Sahu and others ...	ib.
Charity and humanity of Mr. Greer, c.s.i., the Commissioner of Orissa ...	ib.
Liberality of the proprietor of Kanika ...	ib.
URIYA PAPERS—concl'd.	
The effect of export of rice on food-stuffs in Bamra ...	108
The high price of rice in Mayurbhanj ...	109
Public health in Kanika ...	ib.
Public health in Athgarh ...	ib.
Fires in Cuttack ...	ib.
A hard tussle between a man and a bear ...	ib.
A man-eater in Cuttack ...	ib.
A marauding elephant in Ganjam ...	ib.
A tragic death in Baripada ...	ib.
The weather in Cuttack ...	ib.
The weather and the mango in Kendrapara ...	ib.
The weather and the mango in Bamra ...	ib.
The weather in Mayurbhanj ...	ib.
Urdu and Persian as second languages in the schools in Eastern Bengal ...	ib.
The Uriya almanac <i>versus</i> the Bengali and other almanacs ...	ib.
A monster meeting in Cuttack ...	110
Babu Jaganath Dutt, the late Assistant Manager of Dhenkanal ...	ib.
Payment of salaries in kind in Ganjam ...	ib.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

UNDER an elaborate article headed the "Iranian," a contributor to the *Namai Moqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th February notes:—

Persian politics.

NAMA-I-MOQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

Our neighbours have got so bold and intrepid that they have taken to rake up the well-known tragic event of Damascus in wounding and massacring as many as three hundred of the Persians. For the last four months, they have been treating the residents of Kurdistan and Azerbejan like the captives of Zanzibar and Nubia, and the officers of Government have been altogether neglectful of the matter, in spite of a considerable number of letters and telegrams having been addressed to them. It appears that they have come to fancy that having regard to the present condition of its internal affairs, Persia will, at no distant date, be divided by the two great (neighbouring) Powers, between themselves and they accordingly like to take time by the forelock in seeking to appropriate some of the territories belonging to Persia to provide against their being needy in the future, quite insensible of the fact that Persia is not a morsel as to form the food of the bears and the alligators. Surely, if the Persians are being thus oppressively and unfairly dealt with by the foreigners, this is due to their unworthiness and does not emanate exclusively from the latter. Fortunately, there are yet great and wise men among them, and it morally devolves upon them to look into the matter instead of kissing the rod of the enemies.

2. Under a lengthy article headed "The Amir and the British Government," the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th February speaks something as follows:—

The Amir and the British Government.

HITVARTA,
Feb. 10th, 1907.

It is not only to gratify a friend that the British Government have taken to invite His Majesty the Amir to India. There is rather a certain ulterior motive, as those having a little insight into politics would not fail to detect, that the handsome reception and the splendid hospitality thus advanced to His Majesty does not unsmack of political wisdom. We are fully sensible of the fact that it is to show him the magnitude of the warlike resources of the British power that the Amir has been invited. Of course, we do not think it absolutely necessary to state explicitly the reason for His Majesty's invitation, though the *Times* of London has not unfrequently been declaring that the question of the Amir's invitation to India is very little affected by any political consideration, but from the way in which it has taken to describe His Majesty, it is evident that it would have hardly allowed itself to call him even a ruling Chief had it had latitude enough to do so.

As far as we are concerned, we may unhesitatingly say that His Majesty the Amir is richly possessed of all the virtues and noble qualities becoming a ruler. Had it not been for this, his visit to India might have been followed by ugly friction and nasty broil between the Hindu and the Muhammadan residents of the country. For instance, if he had countenanced the proposal of cow-slaughter in Delhi at the last *Bakr-Id*, it would have, of course, led the two communities to stand against each other in a terrible affray. In fact, we are now in a position to say, and not without expressing our gratitude to the Amir, that it was his wisdom and foresight that averted the then impending unpleasant event so much apprehended.

With all their tactics, the British Government could not fully succeed in making a friend of the late Amir Abdur Rahman. He was sensible of their treacherous policy, as it was through the latter that the English had sought to make many Afghan sirdars hostile to him in order to diminish his importance, several of these, at the time, grudging to acknowledge him as their Chief.

After the demise of Amir Abdur Rahman and the enthronement of Habibullah the British Government sought to catch the latter in a politic trap, but that time he escaped, inasmuch as, when invited by Lord Curzon to visit India, he tacitly said that he did not repose any confidence on the professed sincerity of the British Government. Of course, it was after repeated trials in the way of friendly alliance as offered by the English that the Amir at length condescended to comply with their request. Now, looking into the fact of the British Government's trying to make a friend of the Amir by thus humouring and gratifying him in so many ways, it relevantly occurs to us to enquire of them whether the Amir's reposing full confidence on British

friendship, which has so much been evidently professed, would induce him to swerve from observing the political tenets of Afghanistan.

Again, when the English profess intimacy with the Amir, why is it that their mouthpiece, the *Times* of London, does not entertain regard for him such as it should have for a Monarch? Would the Amir be pleased to hear what it has been saying of him? "The senior Amirs of Afghanistan," says the *Times*, "were virtually treated as independent rulers by the English. But the present Amir receives an allowance from the British Government and, moreover, it is they that set his father on the throne of Kabul. Why should he then be esteemed as an independent Sovereign? Would he not get presumptuous and consider himself an independent Chief on being accorded such treatment? Besides, in order to achieve certain political objects, Government have been partial towards the Muhammadans and have been advancing treatments towards the Muhammadan Chiefs like those of the independent Princes. Now, what impression would this produce upon their minds?"

Such are the pronouncements of the *Times*. The *Times* and its friends believe that Government have been acting with prudence in treating the Amir as an independent ruler. But really such is not the case. Is the treatment meted out to the Amir such as what would have been accorded to the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and the Kaiser of Germany, on their visiting India? Certainly not. The principal executives rather consider themselves to be of equal position with the Amir. Reflecting upon the *Times's* pronouncements in reference to him, we are afraid lest His Majesty should have to carry offence even in face of the handsome treatment now being accorded to him. But from Lord Minto's age and experience, we hope he would see that His Majesty may not be dealt with in a way such as may tend to hurt his feelings.

HITVARTA.

3. In reference to the vehement suggestion of the *Englishman* that there should be a railway line from India to Kabul and to its allusion to the fact that the late Amir Abdur Rahman had in purpose to do that, under the impression that the construction of a railway line will be a royal road to Afghanistan to the Anglo-Indian visitors whose lavish expenditure of money during their stay there would conduce to the enrichment of the country, the same paper says that it is not known whether or not the late Amir Abdur Rahman gave expression to such a wish and such an anticipation, and asks, if so, why it was that he did not put the desire to practice. The paper, in a sarcastic vein, adds that if the *Englishman* would have gone to say that the English came out to India as merchants and made friends with the natives, which tended to the enrichment of the country and to the success and happiness of its people, the Amir would have surely sanctioned the construction of the line.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

4. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th February writes that on the 24th January last a young Sonthal, Jatiram Majhi by name, left home to accompany an uncle, ostensibly to the house of a relation at Bajpara, and has since then been missing. Inquiries made by his father show that he had not been to the house of the relation above spoken of at all, and that he was drugged and *challaned* to a coolie depôt. The missing man's home is in the village of Arabari, in the Indupur outpost.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

5. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 9th February draws attention to the statement of a correspondent to the effect that the President of the Kendua union on a recent occasion demanded five rupees from a chaukidar named Rakh Hari who had appeared before him on official business, threatening that, on a refusal, he would show him (the chaukidar) some fun. It appears that this chaukidar was appointed against the President's inclination. The aggrieved chaukidar has lodged a complaint in the thana to the above effect.

6. Referring to the death of Sachindra Kumar Basu, on which there was an interpellation made by Babu Radha Charan Pal in the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February says that the police investigation of the case has been defective in many points. The dead body of Sachindranath was discovered by a railway coolie only six hours after the occurrence. But the Cuttack railway police got information of it one and a half days after. Again, the Cuttack railway police arrived at the place of occurrence one day after it had received the information. What was the cause of this long and unusual delay? The *post-mortem* report says that death was due to falling from the train. The *post-mortem* examination was made neither by the Civil Surgeon nor by the Assistant Surgeon Cuttack, but by a *dome*. The Assistant Surgeon simply stood by while the work was being done by the *dome*. The dead body was found lying between the lines, so that Sachindra Kumar had not fallen from any of the side-doors of the carriage in which he was travelling. He must have fallen through the high lavatory window. And anyone who has travelled second class on the railway will say that it is impossible for a person to slip accidentally through a second-class lavatory window. Sachindra Kumar, therefore, must have been thrown out through the window in an unconscious state.

When the dead body could not be identified at Cuttack, why did not the Cuttack police take a photograph of it, as the rule is in such cases? The European head of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway police, who afterwards went to Cuttack to enquire into the case, was also dissatisfied with the work of the Cuttack railway police in the matter. He saw the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack also. And when the latter heard the whole case from him, he (the Civil Surgeon) too gave out the opinion that Sachindra Kumar must have been forced out through the lavatory window. An able Indian police officer is now investigating the case, but most probably it is now too late.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

7. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th February says that although Mr. Fletcher, who is coming out to India as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, is a learned lawyer, he knows nothing of Indian manners and customs. He will, therefore, have to serve a long apprenticeship in the High Court. Government has not acted wisely in importing a Judge from England when there are many learned lawyers in the High Court bar who are quite fit to be Judges.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

(d)—Education.

8. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 7th February is informed that the University Syndicate proposes to make money-advances for the preparation of certain text-books for the colleges. Babus Nrisinha Chandra Mukharji, Rajendra Chandra Shastri and Bahuballav Shastri have been requested to prepare a grammar for the B. A. and F. A. classes. They are each to receive a thousand rupees for this work. For an Arabic grammar, Maulvi Azu and Babu Hari Nath De are to receive two thousand and a thousand rupees, respectively. And the task of preparing a book showing how India has progressed under British rule has fallen on Mr. N. N. Ghosh, who has now at last reaped the reward of the consistent support he had given to the partition and to the methods of Sir B. Fuller's rule. It is not likely that the historical value of the proposed work will, if written by Mr. Ghosh, be, in the eyes of the Bengalis, more than if it had been written by an obedient servant of Sir J. B. Fuller.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 7th, 1907.

9. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February writes as follows:—
"Mr. Marsden's book again." Readers of the *Bangavasi* will remember the two articles, regarding a certain text-book appointed for the middle schools, which appeared in this paper about a year ago [Reports on Native Papers for weeks ending the 17th and 24th February 1906, paragraphs 24 and 27, respectively]. The articles criticised the book 'A Reader for Middle Classes in Bengal,' by Mr. Marsden, and pointed

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

out a large number of inaccuracies as to language and subject-matter. A perusal of the articles led the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to send a number of questions to Government for the purpose of raising the topic in the Bengal Council. But, on reading the translation of the articles in question supplied to Government by its translator, it did not allow the proposed interpellations to be made in the Council. Mr. Earle was then on special duty in Mr. Pedler's office, and Government sent him Babu Bhupendra Nath's questions for doing the needful. Mr. Earle wrote a letter to Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the publishers of the book, noticing a good many of the errors pointed out by us and himself pointing out some others, and telling the firm in distinct language that unless the book was fully corrected, it would not be appointed as a text-book in future. Mr. Marsden, however, has not corrected the book as directed by Mr. Earle. The rule of the Education Department is that when a book is ordered to be corrected, it has to go to the Text-Book Committee after correction, and can be appointed as a text-book only if it is approved by that Committee. Mr. Marsden's book, however, was not sent again to the Text-Book Committee for approval. He has only attached an additional page to the book containing instructions for the correction of only eight out of more than a hundred mistakes and the following note:—

"I am very sorry to observe that, owing to the difficulty of correcting the proofs of the first edition of this book, which was printed in Calcutta while I was in England, several *errata* have crept into it. These will be duly corrected in the next edition. Those who use this edition are requested to make the corrections as noted below.

E. MARSDEN."

One of the eight corrections thus made itself stands in need of correction. The author says:—For "no use of depending" read "no use in depending." But it is not idiomatic to say "no use in depending" either. The correct form is "no use depending."

Then, the Education Department had said that the book would not be accepted as a text-book unless fully corrected. And this was said by the present Director of the department, Mr. Earle, himself. How, then, has he himself again this year appointed the book as the course for the Middle English Examination in all the Divisions of Bengal except Burdwan? And how could Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal, who is also very probably aware that the book has not been corrected, appoint it for the Middle English Examination throughout Eastern Bengal and Assam? Shall we, after this, be wrong if we say that by appointing this book, full of mistakes as it is, as a text-book the two Directors shamelessly violated the rules of the Education Department relating to the correction, approval and appointment of text-books simply to avert pecuniary loss to Messrs. Macmillan & Co., who certainly would have sustained great loss if a new corrected edition had been brought out while a large number of copies of the old edition remained unsold? And shall we be guilty of any impropriety if we say that the two Directors do not care the least whether our boys learn correct English or not, but that their principal care is that European authors and European publishers do not sustain pecuniary loss? We ask the two Directors and Sir Andrew Fraser to answer these two questions. We have learnt by enquiry of the Calcutta book-sellers that as no corrected edition of the book has yet been brought out, heaps of copies of the old edition, containing the mistakes, are being sold off. That is inevitable, and more than fifty thousand boys in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam will have to read it. We hope Babu Bhupendra Nath will put a question in the Bengal Council regarding these scandalous doings, and he ought to take a resolve that he will not allow the Government to evade his question this time. The matter has become more serious this year, and has become a cause of shame and bad name to the Government. It will be a serious failure of duty on Bhupendra Babu's part if he allows the Government this time to escape lightly.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 10th, 1907.

10. In regard to the question of the removal of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College to Ranchi, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th February, while conceding all that may be said about the salubrity of Ranchi, draws prominent attention to its great distance from Calcutta, and would prefer a place like Baidyanath or Deoghur.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

11. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 6th February writes that reports of outbreaks of cholera are reaching it from all parts of Midnapore, especially from certain villages in Contai, Tamluk, Garbeta, Dantan, Maisadal and Sadar.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Feb. 6th, 1907.

12. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 9th February speaks of an outbreak of cholera at Dubrajpur and its neighbourhood, and of the necessity of Government sending down promptly medical assistance to the afflicted locality.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

13. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 7th February writes that the Navaganga stream flowing by Haritala in the Narail subdivision of Jessore is for a third of its course choked with weeds and silt, and the inhabitants on its banks recklessly throw into it carcasses of animals. The consequence has been that the water has become polluted and cholera has broken out in places in the neighbourhood. With the advent of summer, things will become worse still, unless remedial action is taken promptly.

JASOHAR,
Feb. 7th, 1907.

14. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th February strongly protests against the proposal to lay out a drainage system in Puri and give it an outlet into the sea at Swargadwar or some place near it. Swargadwar is a very holy place of the Hindus, and it is sacrilegious to speak of its being connected with a drainage system. Even if the proposed drainage system is connected with the sea at some place near it, the sea will by throwing the effluent matter pollute the shore as far as its site. The writer urges the entire Hindu community, and specially the Hindu community of Puri, to protest against the proposal.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

15. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 2nd February writes that the two trains numbered 47 Azimganj up and 48 Azimganj down, which have been arranged to run from the present month, will be no convenience to persons from Oyaria, Durgapur, Rajbandh and Panagarh who may have business to transact in the courts at Asansol. It is desirable therefore that a local train should run between Asansol and Burdwan,

RATNAKAR,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

16. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 9th February makes the following complaints in connexion with the Howrah railway station:—

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Feb. 9th, 1907

- (1) The committing of acts of oppression and violence upon passengers.
- (2) The narrowness of the entrance through which intending passengers have to pass on to platform No. 6, and the difficulty many find in consequence in getting their tickets checked in time for them to get into their trains.
- (3) The alteration in timing by which the down train which formerly used to arrive from Burdwan and Bandel at Howrah at 9-30 A.M., now arrives at 10 or 10-30 A.M., and the inconvenience this causes to daily passengers who have to attend office.

17. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th February complains of the want of a booking-office on the down platform of the Magra station on the East Indian Railway. Tickets for down trains are sold at the old ticket office of the Bengal Provincial Railway. From this place down passengers have to come over the old dilapidated down platform to the new down platform. And this is very inconvenient and often dangerous, especially at night. The railway authorities are requested to remove this inconvenience.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

18. The *Bankura Durpan* [Bankura] of the 8th February draws attention to the absence of suitable waiting accommodation for third-class passengers at Bankura railway station,

BANKURA DURPAN,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1907.

19. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February to complain of the neglect on the part of the management of the Howrah-Amta Light Railway to take measures to prevent overcrowding on their trains.

(h)—General.

RATNAKAR,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

20. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 2nd February writes that the price of coarse rice in that place now rules at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Already slight scarcity of food is being felt. There is no doubt that in the months of *Bhadra* and *Aswin* deaths for want of food will occur. Last year the Sub-divisional Officer, by ordering that at the bazar at Raniganj nobody was to sell rice at rates lower than that of 8 seers per rupee, was the means of saving many lives. It is to be hoped that he will interfere on the present occasion also. Five or six years ago there were not more than three or four outstills at Asansol, and in those days the price of rice in *Bhadra* and *Aswin* rose up to 8 or 10 seers per rupee. Nowadays, however, in *Magh* and *Falgun* rice sells at the rate of 6 or 7 seers, while 30 to 40 outstills are at work. *Mhowa* should be used at these stills, and that would release large quantities of rice for the market.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

21. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th February says that Frasersgunge, which Sir Andrew Fraser intends to turn into a first class sanitarium, is at present a hot-bed of malaria. The Government servants, who are forced to live there, have their health broken. Within one year three postmasters have gone to the place and been driven away by malaria. It is impossible for high officials, who live in palaces in Calcutta and Darjeeling, to realise the miseries of these poor public servants. Will Sir Andrew Fraser be indifferent to the sanitation of Frasersgunge and the miseries of postmasters working there because the latter happen to be black men?

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

22. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 9th February notes that the name of Mr. Lyall, District Magistrate of Bhagalpur, is nowadays being frequently hauled up in the newspapers for his vindictive and unsympathetic attitude towards the *swadeshi*, with the remark that Mr. Lyall is not only a District Officer but also a public speaker, deprecating and denouncing the *swadeshi* movement and its products.

HITVARTA,
Feb. 10th, 1907.

23. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th February notes:—
As reported in the *Sanjivani* of a recent issue, the Magistrate of Bhagalpur extremely dislikes the *swadeshi* articles and their advocates, and loses no opportunity in pointing out innumerable faults of the China and country manufactures to the simple peasantry, and in deprecating the *swadeshi* agitation. In fact, it is painful to see a District Officer so much wanting in sense and understanding, if what is said of him is a fact. He should, however, remember that Sir B. Fuller had to come to a bad end for his taking an active part in the *swadeshi* movement, although he was a Lieutenant-Governor. What would then be the case of a mere District Officer behaving in the way Sir B. Fuller did?

HITVARTA.

24. Referring to the case of Babu Ras Bihari Lall Mandal of Bhagalpur and to the vindictive and unfair proceedings of the local District Officers in connexion therewith, the same paper ascribes the latter to the combination of the executive and judicial functions in one and the same officer.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 13th, 1907.

25. Referring to the case in which several persons, including some school-boys, have been arrested at Comilla on a charge of having assaulted the *chaprasi* of the District Judge and the Civil Surgeon of Tippera and committed a breach of the peace at the Comilla railway station, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February says that the police and the Civil Surgeon are arresting people anywhere and everywhere in an arbitrary manner. Of course, a beggar's son who has risen to a high post and the police which is notorious for its

corruption and unprincipled subserviency to white men, might be expected to show partiality to any particular person or party, but is it proper that Government, too, should do the same? Government is showing a dangerous indifference to affairs at Comilla, which may lead to serious disquietude in the country. There is still time for the authorities to avert mischief.

26. The same paper writes as follows:—

DAILEY HITAVADI.

The question of appointing an Indian to the India Council.

Mr. Morley has, from the beginning of his service in the India Office, been promising us a membership in his Council, and it was almost settled that either Mr. R. C. Dutt or Mr. Amir Ali would get it. But when a vacancy occurred in the Council, it was Mr. Theodore Morrison and not an Indian who was appointed to fill it. The *Mahratta* says that Mr. Morley had asked his councillors whether they had any objection to an Indian being taken in the Council. Although the reply which the Anglo-Indian councillors gave to Mr. Morley's question is not known, it can be easily surmised. The Secretary of State is not bound to take the opinion of his councillors in filling vacancies in his Council. But, then, "honest" John showed his honesty by consulting them on this occasion, and now we all know how this honesty has worked for our good.

III.—LEGISLATION.

27. Referring to the Bengal Local Self-Government Act Amendment

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

The Bengal Local Self-Government Act Amendment Bill.

Bill, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th February says that this Bill, if passed, will leave very little power in the hands of the people for the management of Municipalities and District Boards. These institutions are paraded by the English as the first training grounds for self-government in India. But, in practice, Government is gradually bringing them under official control. How will the Indians then learn self-government from them? In fact, Government is unwilling to give the Indians any privilege. Institutions like Municipalities and District Boards are kept up only for show. And if the Indians speak out these things they are called malcontents.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

28. Referring to the discussion lately held in the Bengal Legislative

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

A corner in rice.

Council on the subject of the wholesale purchase of rice by the Europeans, and to the assurance offered on behalf of Government that there is no such movement as this, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th February surprisingly asks, 'How is it, then, that there is so much hue and cry about it?'

The paper invites the attention of Government to the matter, adding that whether the country rice may be exported to China or stored in the granary of the European merchants, the poor Indians will have to suffer in either case.

29. In the course of a big article on the corner in rice, the *Marwari Bandhu*

MARWARI BANDHU,
Feb. 6th, 1907.

A corner in rice.

[Calcutta] of the 6th February suggests that the brokers dealing in this business had better negotiate with the native traders direct instead of with the Europeans.

30. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th February writes that information

SANDHYA,
Feb. 13th, 1907.

The prices of rice in Bankura.

has been received from the district of Bankura that European merchants have sent up batches of men to that place, who are buying up the local stock of rice. In the month of *Pous* rice usually sells very cheap, but this year five rupees is the price still ruling.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 31st

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Jan. 31st, 1907.

Amir Habibullah Khan.

January says that the intelligence and sympathy with the masses which have been evinced by the present ruler of Afghanistan remind one of the Moghul Emperor Akbar. The Moghul Emperor used to call himself the "shadow of God" and, as such, did not consider himself entitled to make any difference between Hindus and Musalmans. From the few but substantial words which Amir

Habibulla has spoken, he, too, seems to be a ruler who looks upon himself as the "shadow of God." This is the right attitude to assume for rulers of men towards their subjects. For, if men who are, by the will of God, entrusted with the care of the well-being of millions of their fellow-creatures, were subject to anger and malice like ordinary men, society would run great risks at their hands.

The social and political disturbances which nowadays happen in the world are mainly due to the meanness, selfishness and culpable indifference of rulers and their officials. Take, for instance, Lord Curzon, who, though not a King himself, wielded more power than a King. A Viceroy like him, devoid of any sense of responsibility, may be a scholar, a great speaker and an intelligent man, but looked at as a politician we cannot but regard men like him as stupid and as an infliction upon humanity. Even the shedding of blood has failed to put out the fire that has been kindled in Bengal by Lord Curzon's stupidity; nay, the shedding of blood is only fanning it to flame. The writer finds himself unable to say what this fire will end in. But there is no denying that a mighty wave of serious unrest is now passing over the whole land. Perhaps such a state of things would not have come to pass and perhaps the enlightened Emperor would have sympathised with his subjects in their weal and woe, if the country had been under his direct rule and not under the rule of a youthful Viceroy devoid of any sense of responsibility, as Lord Curzon was. It is probable that, in that case, the wails of his subjects would have melted his heart and he would have withdrawn the foolish proposal of partition. He might, perhaps, like Akbar or the Amir of Afghanistan, have looked upon himself as the "shadow of God," and, inspired by a like sentiment, sympathised with his subjects and considered his high office as only a responsibility laid upon him. It is impossible for other rulers to realise the ideal—the ideal of uprightness and kindness to all creatures alike—which the Moghul and Afghan Emperors set before themselves when they called themselves the "shadow of God," and in pursuance of which they did immense good to their subjects. They did not call themselves the "shadow of God," in consideration of the supremacy they possessed and wielded, but because they considered themselves bound, like the Almighty Himself, to care for the people under their charge and to dispense even-handed justice. Where are these sentiments now?

We request the present educated and enlightened rulers to take note of the noble words which fell from His Majesty Amir Habibulla Khan regarding the principal duties of a Sovereign, and rule accordingly.

32. *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 7th February says:—

A comment on the prevailing idea among the Hindus that the Amir has denounced cow-killing as sinful.

The discussions at present so rife on the subject of the universal peace-making policy as lately evinced by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in discountenancing the proposal of cow-slaughter in Delhi at the last *Bakr-Id* and the fact of our Hindu contemporaries having pressed their own conclusion out of that, as also the tone of their assertions, are, in our opinion, calculated to estrange the ordinary Hindus from the Muhammadans, the former being generally the author of social friction between the two communities. That His Majesty the Amir disapproved of the proposal of the cow-slaughter, in which, it must needs be mentioned, no recognized Muhammadan gentry had any participation, is a fact and matter of congratulation to the Hindus, and really in so doing His Majesty acted judiciously and in the way it became him, as he has sought only a pleasurable excursion in his visit to India, and must avoid sharing in the quarrel of the local Hindus and the Musalmans. It is, however, wrong to think that His Majesty as a Muhammadan ruler has declared cow-killing as sinful. Our Hindu friends are straining the Amir's attitude towards the cow-killing proposal into a misconception to the effect that a Muhammadan potentate so orthodox as the Amir declares it wrong to sacrifice cows, whereas the Amir's view on the subject, as expressed by himself, does not warrant such an inference. What the Amir's remonstrance on the question recommends, is that the Muhammadans should have regard for the feelings of their Hindu brethren and possibly avoid hurting them by preferring sheep and goats to cows in offering sacrifice—a principle which is being already acted upon by the local Muhammadans. The Muhammadans generally sacrifice goats instead of cows when they can possibly

do that. It is only under a particular constraint that they take to sacrificing the latter, as sheep and goats sell at a war price at and about the time the *Bakr-Id* festival comes off.

33. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 9th February notes that, possibly, the Muhammadans of Delhi have been inclined to perpetuate the Amir's visit to India in their having expressed a desire to refrain from cow-killing and in accordingly going to do something practically to that effect.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

34. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th February reports that in Lahore also there was no cow-slaughter at the last *Bakr-Id* and that goats were preferably brought in for sacrifice. The paper remarks that this should be treated as an outcome of the noble desire of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan who is, doubtless, an exponent of nobility and virtue.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

35. Referring to the *Statesman's* remarks that the Calcutta Muhammadans have been offended at the Amir's treatment of them by reason of their having been thus ignored and slighted in His Majesty's not having seen his way to visit the Calcutta Madrassa and the Zakria Mosque on the first Friday following his arrival in the metropolis, the *Marwari Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 6th February notes that there has been nothing in the Amir's bearing and conduct, which have invariably been of good-humoured toleration and worthy of his Majesty, to annoy the Muhammadans, with the remarks that there appears to be certain intrigue secretly working in this connexion seeking to estrange the Muhammadans from the Hindus, now that friendly feelings have come to exist between them as a result of the royal visit.

MARWARI BANDHU,
Feb. 6th, 1907.

36. Referring to the Amir's visit to the local Campbell Hospital, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th February refers to His Majesty's query "whether the native patients in the hospital were as agreeably treated as the Europeans," and states that on the receipt of an answer in the affirmative, His Majesty visited certain wards, and noticing an electric fan in a European compartment, asked what it was, and on being told that it was an apparatus for electric light and that it was similarly provided in the native compartments also, remarked that he had not seen any such thing there.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

The paper notes that it was subsequently known to the Amir that it was really an electric fan and was intended exclusively for the comfort of the European invalids, adding that His Majesty was in fact glad to hear the truth, but that whether or not the officer concerned who was bold enough to conceal the fact regretted his conduct, is a matter of question.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th February condemns the drawing of the Lucky Bag in the Lady Minto *Fête* as gambling. Money, even when it is to be spent in a laudable purpose, should be earned and collected by honourable means. No one praises the German ladies who, for collecting money for charitable purposes, offer their cheeks to be kissed by donors.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

38. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th February writes as follows:—
What with gambling, what with lottery, and what with shop-keeping by ladies, lakhs of rupees have been realised by means of the Lady Minto *Fête*. Single roses, specially those which had adorned ladies' hair, were sold for *modhurs*. Every day the Amir used to be taken to the *Fête* and regularly robbed. The *feringhis* say that charity covers all sins. Money has been raised for the service of *feringhis* and the sins of this *feringhi fête* have been washed off. The *fête* cost a lakh of rupees and yielded an outturn of nearly three lakhs. Nowadays good luck attends the *feringhi* everywhere.

SANDHYA,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

39. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th February, noting that Babu Bijoi Singh Dhudhuria has, as notified in the *Bihari* of a recent issue, contributed one lakh of rupees towards Lady Minto's Fund, remarks that the Babu has preferred to show his devotion to the English, turning a deaf ear to the piteous cries for succour of so many famine-stricken Indians, concluding that he has only much of wealth but not of wisdom.

HITVARTA,
Feb. 10th, 1907.

Babu Bijoi Singh Dhudhuria's contribution to Lady Minto's Fund criticized.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

40. Referring to the impugning remarks of the *Englishman's* correspondent, as lately published in that journal, to the effect that the game entitled "Tommy Dod" which, on its being considered improper, had to be discontinued in the Fancy Fair, was taken up at the last Lady Minto's *Fête*, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th February notes that gambling, though so strictly prohibited by Government at the Hindi festival *Devali*, is, however, considered a legitimate pastime during Christmas and New Year holidays, concluding, "as if there are different laws of the land to govern the natives of India and the Anglo-Indian officials of Government, respectively."

SAMAY,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

41. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 8th February writes that the system of government which has been introduced by the English into India for the purpose of sucking out the wealth of the country, is in no way comparable with the indigenous system of government. The subjects cannot at all get to know what their King is doing for them. Direct contact of the Indian people with the King of England is impossible like a castle in the air. And it does not seem that the King has any duties towards his subjects. Even if by any means the grievances of the people come to his ears, he cannot do anything, for he is a mere puppet in the hands of his own countrymen. He does and says what the people of England make him do and say. The entire people of England are therefore the Kings of India, not the so-called King-Emperor. Further, even if any member of the Royal Family ever comes out to India, it is not by any means possible for the people of the country to come into direct contact with him, for he always goes about surrounded by soldiers and oppressive officials.

The Viceroy is a mere puppet in the hands of their Secretaries, as was proved lately by the *Statesman* newspaper in regard to an incident in which Lord Curzon was concerned. It is these Secretaries who are the almighty disposers of the fate of the country, and the Viceroy is a mere dummy who signs all the papers. During the time Lord Minto has been in office, on how many occasions has he directly conversed with his subjects? When His Excellency or even a Lieutenant-Governor goes out on tour, only those are permitted to approach him whom the Collector or the Commissioner favours. Most of the men so favoured are cowards and traitors to their country.

As regards the District Officers and Commissioners, they are men of a very inferior class in England, who think that they are great men, and who harass the people sorely. To approach them with your tale of grievance is to get sorely stricken with the thrust of his orderly or *chaprasi*. This indignity is often the lot even of rich zamindars. Such is the British system of government, and it is so because there is no right at its basis, but only selfishness.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

42. Referring to the All-India Musalman Conference held at Dacca, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th February urges the Musalman community, headed by Nawab Atikulla, Maulvi Muhammaad Yusuf, Maulvi Abul-kasem, Mr. A. Rasul and others, to hold a mass meeting protesting against the tone and spirit of the Conference and denying its representative character. The holding of the Conference at Dacca at a time when respectable Musalmans from all parts of India were collected there to discuss questions relating to education, was a cunning move on the part of Nawab Salimulla intended to convey to men's minds the idea that all these representative Musalmans took part in it, and advocated the Nawab's hateful policy. The cost of the protest meeting proposed by the writer will be borne by both Hindus and Musalmans. The Nawab's impudence has grown unbearable. He should, therefore, be made to understand that, however big he may consider himself to be in his Dilkhusa residence at Dacca, neither is he the leader of the Musalman community nor are his flatterers representative Musalmans, and that his political views are hateful and unacceptable to the majority of Musalmans in India. The Musalman community should make no delay in removing the slur which the Nawab has cast on its character and patriotism.

43. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 8th February says :—

SANDHYA,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

Mr. Bryce and the mission of Englishmen.

At a dinner which was recently given to him in London, Mr. Bryce, the newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, said that the mission of the English people was to establish peace on earth. What a truth! As a matter of fact, the English were the perpetrators of many of the acts of oppression, plunder and outrage which have been committed by man on earth. Of course, now that their poison fangs have been extracted, they can only indulge in empty hisses.

44. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 8th February exhorts the

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

A Musalman cemetery in Calcutta.

wealthier Moslem citizens of Calcutta, in the name of national self-respect, to interfere and prevent the desecration of the old Cossyabagan cemetery, near the Bamunbusti thana premises in Calcutta, where, it says, the bones of dead Musalmans are now being dug up under the orders of a non-Musalman into whose possession the land has now passed.

45. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th February writes as follows :—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 8th, 1907.

"Benevolent despotism."

There is a class of Englishmen who profess to be our friends and say that it is for the good of the Indians that the English rule India. According to them, the barbarous inhabitants of the Indian continent, who are divided in language, religion and colour, are incompetent to work a system of popular government like those prevailing in the civilised West; so that if the English leave India, the country will be immersed in anarchy and bloodshed. We do not know whether to laugh or weep at the tender mercy of our English well-wishers. However that may be, behind the glamour and ostentation of British rule in India, we find only misery, starvation, untimely death and degradation. We ask you Englishmen, who profess to be civilised and benevolent to us, who has brought about this state of things? You will point out the prosperity budgets, and ignore the very existence of misery in the country. But these prosperity budgets are the fruits of extortion. They are made up of money which would otherwise have fed the starving population and provided medicine for the poor diseased. You say that the normal form of government in the East is "benevolent despotism." This benevolent despotism formerly existed in your country, but you have made away with it and established self-government in its place. In India the political interests of both Hindus and Musalmans are the same. Why, then, is self-government impossible in this country also? It is useless to speak of religious differences. In the Middle Ages there was one religion in Europe. But that did not prevent the then avaricious rulers of that continent from waging fierce wars against each other.

You speak of "benevolent despotism" in the sense that in it the interest of the Sovereign is paramount. But history says that this form of government in which the Sovereign, who appropriates to himself all powers and privileges, gives only a very small return for them to the people, never existed in India during the supremacy of Hindu Kings. Fa Hian and Houen Tsang attest to the correctness of this view. As for the Musalman Emperors of India, we admit that some of them were led by religious bigotry to commit acts of oppression and extortion. But taken as a whole, Musalman rule was like a cloud which holds both thunder and rain. Thunder kills a man here and a man there, but rain sustains the entire population. Musalman rule, however hard it might be, was never converted into a machinery for extortion. Unlike you, the Musalmans never destroyed the arts and industries of the country. Under them allied and feudatory princes were not puppets in the hands of political agents. They did not manifest their civilisation by disarming the people of the country and thus robbing them of their manliness. If you call their rule "benevolent despotism," it is not what now obtains in India. Compared with it, the present government of India is selfish commercialism or robbery. This sort of government is unique in the history of the world. It is unnatural and harmful. It cannot and will not last long.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 9th, 1907.

46. In contrasting the general plots one with the other of the various Bengali dramatic performances in the metropolis, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 9th February urges two of the current dramas (a) "*Palasir Prayashchitta*" and (b) "*Mir Qasim*" upon the notice of the public as being very appropriate to the occasion, now that there is so much estrangement of feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans of East Bengal, noting that both of these treat of the historical events calculated to interest and instruct the native public. In the "*Palasir Prayashchitta*," says the journal, there is a graphic description of the fact how for his passion for gain Sirajuddoula had to come to a bad end, so intriguingly worked out by his perfidious and time-serving adherents, and in "*Mir Qasim*" it is very touchingly described how, as a result of his being betrayed by Ram Narayan, Raja Durlabh and others, Mir Qasim, Ibrahim and Mohan Lal, the true friends of India, had to suffer death, with a short notice of Clive and Hastings and the British policy that was then in full play.

The paper adds that in both of these plays there are scenes so exquisitely worked out and utterances so admirably worded as to excite and breed national fervour into the minds of the audience and to exhort them to be up and doing in seeking deliverance of their country from poverty and indigence, with the remarks that dramas such as these when acted on any stage in Bombay would have excited the wrath of the executives. It therefore thanks the Local Government and the High Court for their catholic and judicious attitude towards the matter.

BIHAR BANDHU.

47. The same paper reports that Mr. Pennell, late of the Bengal Civil Service, whose name stands so prominent as a nice and impartial Judge, has of late been complained against by one Mr. Robertson for assault. The paper notes that a man of Mr. Pennell's calibre, so much gifted with the sense of propriety and justice, will hardly go about a thing such as "*mar pet*," with the remarks that it requires a deliberate consideration to arrive at the truth in the matter.

YUGANTAR,
Feb. 10th, 1907.

48. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 10th February has an article translated from the *Bihari*, headed "Where is hell on earth?—the *feringhi's* dominions."

HITVARTA,
Feb. 10th, 1907.

49. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th February notes that the reason why Government does not like to introduce the system of colonial government in India is for fear lest it should slip off their hands, becoming an independent kingdom, as has been the case with the British colonies where that system was introduced.

The paper remarks that the loss of the United States and other principalities would be nothing compared to what it would have to suffer should India become an independent colony.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 11th, 1907.

50. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th February writes as follows:—

Musalman rule compared with English rule.

Indian history written by Englishmen had all along taught us that the Musalman rulers of India were very oppressive and that it was the English who delivered us from their hands, but the Englishmen's stories of Musalman oppression pale before the history of some of the events which occurred in Bengal, Eastern and Western, in the last year. Are not the oppressions committed by Gurkhas at Barisal and the oppressions of the Russian police in their own country of similar nature?

We admit that rulers have often to adopt hard and stringent measures for the sake of good government. But when the rulers of a country are frightened out of their wits by a prospect of breach of the peace created by the crying of *Bande Mataram* by boys, no one can justify the acts which they may do with the object of maintaining peace. The rulers of all Western countries are more or less despotic and oppressive, so that it does not become any one of them to speak ill of any other. Russia or Persia, Turkey or India, the government of no country is perfect.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1907.

51. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes that Anglo-Indians talk in a threatening manner of inaugurating Russian methods of rule in India, but they do not point out in what respect the people of

Russian methods of rule in India.

India would be worse off thereby than now. It may be that the laws in Russia do not provide for the punishment of oppressive Government officials, and that British-made laws in India do contain provisions for the redress of acts of such oppression. But what does it matter what the laws do or do not provide, if the majority or at least some of the officials who are to govern with the assistance of these laws, do not maintain the dignity of these laws? The direct concern of the citizen is not with the laws, but with the officials charged with carrying them out. How can the people understand how good a law is, if the officials do not maintain the dignity of that law? The law provides death or transportation for wilful murder. This law has been in force for over a hundred years, and during this time numerous whites have murdered blacks, but how many of these murderers have met with the extreme punishment of the law? These European murderers have been let off lightly, not indeed because of the fault of the law, but because of the fault of prejudiced officials. If in Russia there be any law differentiating between the murderer who is a man of influence and the murderer who is not, then certainly nobody would wish for the inauguration of such a law in India. But if, in practice, the Russian law is in a manner acted on in India, why should Russian methods of rule possess any terrors for the people of this country?

URIYA PAPERS.

52. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd February regrets to learn that

Babu Motilal Sinha, the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack.

Babu Motilal Sinha, the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, with whose work the local public were very much satisfied, is being transferred to Calcutta.

He was mild in temper and discharged his judicial duties in a very able manner.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

53. The same paper regrets to observe that Babu Atal Behari Maitra did

Babu Atal Behari Maitra, the Deputy Magistrate of Puri.

not settle his accounts with the shopkeeper at Puri who supplied him with rice and other articles, in consequence of which the latter filed a suit against

him in the Civil Court of that town. The suit was ultimately transferred to Cuttack and tried by the 2nd Munsif of that place, who gave a decree to the plaintiff. The spectacle was not an edifying one.

UTKALDIPIKA.

54. The same paper is of opinion that the Telingabazar sub-post office

The Telingabazar sub-post office in Cuttack.

in Cuttack has passed the experimental stage and has proved successful in every way. It should now be made permanent. The sub-postmaster in

charge of the office is doing his work well and has become popular.

UTKALDIPIKA.

55. The same paper approves of the appointment by the Maharaja of

Antiquarian researches in Mayurbhanj.

Babu Nagendranath Ghose, the able compiler of *Viswakosh*, as the Recorder of Antiquities in Mayurbhanj. It is in contemplation to extend antiquarian

researches to other Garjat States, in which undertaking, the writer hopes, the Chieftains of those States will join.

UTKALDIPIKA.

56. The Athgarh correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 2nd

A complaint against the Athgarh branch post-office.

February complains that the local branch post-office is oppressing the people who transact business there with in various ways. The matter was brought to

the notice of the Divisional Superintendent more than once, but with no effect.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

57. The same paper says that the imposition of a house-tax on the

The imposition of a house-tax in Baripada.

inhabitants of Baripada has created great discontent. The municipal authorities of Baripada do not see that the people of Baripada are not

prepared for a state of things which is quite new to them. The writer is of opinion that the preponderance of the official element in the Baripada Municipal Board has given birth to an unwise measure, which will prove a great source of trouble in the end.

GARJATBASINI.

58. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 2nd February supports the

The temporary vacancy in the Sub-Overseership under the Sambalpur Municipality.

contention of the *Utkaldarpan* of Sambalpur that the post of Sub-Overseer under the Sambalpur Municipality, which will fall vacant for a temporary period, should be conferred on the Sambalpur

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

student who passed successfully the final examination from the Cuttack Survey School and who has applied for the post in question. The Chairman of the Sambalpur Municipality wants to secure the services of a gentleman of still higher attainments, but the Municipal Commissioners are opposed to him. Both the papers apprehend that as Uriyas of higher qualifications are not available, the post whose pay is small is likely to pass over to a foreigner. The permanent incumbent is a passed student of the Cuttack Survey School.

MANORAMA,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

59. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 4th February complains that the forest rangers belonging to Brahman Ghati and Similipal in Mayurbhanj are dealing with the guards under them in an improper way by asking them to do menial personal services for which they are not paid. This proved so revolting to the guards that a number of them resigned or were dismissed. This is a matter of great regret. The attention of the Mayurbhanj authorities concerned is drawn to the matter at once.

MANORAMA.

60. The same paper regrets to point out that the senior and junior foresters in Mayurbhanj are ignorant of Uriya and are therefore not in a position to supervise carefully the work of their subordinates, the pass-officers. They consider it beneath their dignity to learn the Uriya language. Under such a state of things, either the foresters should be Uriyas, or they should be supplied with Uriya-knowing assistants.

MANORAMA.

61. The same paper points out that the Assistant Superintendent of the hostel attached to the Baripada Higher English School is not properly dealing with the students boarding there. It is said that the Assistant Superintendent is monopolising all the powers of the Superintendent and is issuing rules and circulars which are very distasteful to the boarders. So many as five teachers have taken their residences in the boarding, and its affairs are so managed as to conduce more to the comfort and convenience of the teachers than to those of the students. The attention of the head of the Education Department in Mayurbhanj is at once drawn to the matter.

UTKALDIPKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

62. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd February thanks His Majesty the Amir of Kabul for his munificent donation of Rs. 20,000 and his annual subscription of Rs. 600 to the Muhammadan College of Aligarh. Hajee Ahmad Muhammad Khan, Nawab Sayyed Sadar Ali Khan, and Raja Nisad Ali Khan are also thanked for their respective donations of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,000 to the same college.

UTKALDIPKA.

63. The same paper thanks Babu Panu Sahu, a native of Buxibazar in Cuttack, for his donation of Rs. 1,000 and the Rajas of Keonjhar and Khalikot for their respective donations of Rs. 100 to the Gorakshini Sabha in Cuttack.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

64. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 2nd February thanks the Commissioner of Orissa for his kindness, humanity and liberality in attending personally on a native of Hindole, who had been severely mauled by a ferocious tiger and who had been lying in his lonely cottage in a precarious state. On the receipt of the first information, Mr. Greer, C.S.I., went on foot to the house of the wounded man, dressed his wounds and supplied him with a new cloth, and Rs. 2 in cash for his expenses. This humane conduct of the Commissioner was very much appreciated by the public of Hindole, who bless him with all their hearts.

MANORAMA,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

65. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 4th February thanks the Proprietor of Kanika for his liberality in founding one scholarship for the benefit of that Indian student who will proceed to a foreign country for the study of science. The example of Kanika should be imitated by other proprietors of land in Orissa.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

66. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 2nd February is of opinion that the last paddy crop in Bamra was a tolerable one and that the quantity of rice produced was a little above the requirements of the people in that

State. The continual export of rice from Bamra has considerably exhausted the food-stuffs of the State, and it is apprehended that a scarcity of food will be found there in the near future. The writer therefore exhorts the people of Bamra to stop the export of rice from that place at once.

67. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 4th February states that rice sells at 10 seers per rupee in Panchapirha in Mayurbhanj and that a scarcity of food is expected there in the near future.

MANORAMA,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

The high price of rice in Mayurbhanj.

68. The Kanika correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd February states that fever prevails in that part of the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

Public health in Kanika.

69. The Athgarh correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 2nd February states that cholera has made its appearance in some parts of that State and that therefore the public health of the State is not good.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

Public health in Athgarh.

70. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd February states that fires broke out in two places in the Cuttack town, destroying a few houses with all their articles.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

Fires in Cuttack.

71. The same paper states that there was a hard tussle between a man of the Bauri caste belonging to Barang in the Puri district and a ferocious bear belonging to an adjoining forest, which ended in the bear being battered to death and the man being severely wounded.

UTKALDIPIKA.

A hard tussle between a man and a bear.

72. The same paper states that a peasant belonging to village Vidyadharpur in district Cuttack, while guarding his field of sweet-potatoes in night-time under the shelter of a small straw roof, was so severely wounded by a terrible tiger that he died the next morning.

UTKALDIPIKA.

A man-eater in Cuttack.

73. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 4th January states that an elephant is destroying sugar-cane crops in Sankhemandi in Ganjam and that the Raja of that State has failed to bag it.

MANORAMA,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

A marauding elephant in Ganjam.

74. The same paper states that a woman was seen to die on a street in the Baripada town after vomiting blood on Thursday evening in the last week.

MANORAMA.

A tragic death in Baripada.

75. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd February states that there was slight rain in Cuttack in the last week.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

The weather in Cuttack.

The weather and the mango in Kendrapara.

76. The Kendrapara correspondent of the same paper states that the spring has set in and that the mango trees are in blossom.

UTKALDIPIKA.

The weather and the mango in Bamra.

77. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 2nd February states that the sky is cloudy and that the prospects of the mango are bad.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

The weather in Mayurbhanj.

78. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 4th February states that there was a little rain in Mayurbhanj in the last week.

MANORAMA,
Feb. 4th, 1907.

79. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd February agrees with the Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, in the latter's statement at a meeting of the Muhammadan Educational Conference, held at Dacca, that the Muhammadan students of Eastern Bengal and

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1907.

Urdu and Persian as second languages in the schools in Eastern Bengal.

Assam should study Urdu and Persian as second languages and learn all other important subjects through the medium of the vernacular. A great deal of the backwardness of the Muhammadans of the present day is due to their indifference to the curriculum of studies pursued in schools and colleges by other Indian races.

80. A great controversy is going on in Orissa regarding the accuracy of the Uriya almanacs drawn up by astrologers in pursuance of the rules enunciated in the *Siddhanta Darpan* of the late Mahamahopadhyaya

UTKALDIPIKA.

The Uriya almanac versus the Bengali and other almanacs.

Chandra Sekhar Sinha Samanta of Khondpara between the pupils of the Mahamahopadhyaya on the one side and the admirers of the Bengali and

the southern almanacs on the other. The acute point of the controversy hinges on the fact that the *Dole Jatra* under the Uriya almanacs falls in the month of *Chaitra*, while under the Bengali and other almanacs it falls in the month of *Falgun*. This is a question of very great importance to Hindus all over India, who naturally seek oneness of view among the learned. The Muktimandap of Puri has therefore, under instructions from the Manager of the Puri Temple, invited the Uriya astrologers to formulate their views and doctrines in a more explicit manner for the edification of the public concerned and for securing unanimity as far as that is practicable under the existing state of things.

UTKALDIPIKA.

81. The same paper gives a detailed account of the proceedings of a

A monster meeting in Cuttack. monster meeting held in the municipal garden of Cuttack under the presidency of Mr. Sarat

Chandra Mukherji with the object of giving a reception to those gentlemen of the station who had proceeded to Berhampore in December last to represent the views of Cuttack in the fourth annual meeting of the Utkal Union Conference held in that town. The meeting was attended mostly by uneducated men, whose number was estimated to be more than 400. The strength of the educated classes was said to average between 30 and 40. Among the speakers Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., Babus Gauri Sankar Rai, Ram Sankar Rai, and Bhagirathi Sathia elicited the approval of the audience. Babu Sam Sundar Saha and a few other speakers paid a high tribute of praise to the volunteers of Berhampore, who had spared no pains to make the delegates comfortable in that town. Mr. Das in a forcible speech induced the audience to execute an undertaking to the effect that each member of the audience present must think of his motherland every day at least for ten minutes, for regular daily thoughts must lead to some good action in due course of time.

UTKALDIPIKA.

82. The same paper mourns the death of Babu Jagannath Dutt,

Babu Jagannath Dutt, the late Assistant Manager of Dhenkanal.

the late Assistant Manager of Dhenkanal, who was noted for gentlemanliness, honesty and uprightness of character.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 3rd, 1907.

83. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 2nd February regrets to

Payment of salaries in kind in Ganjam.

note that there is a custom in Ganjam of paying the salaries of officers in kind, which sometimes leads to great difficulties. It so happens that a

Raja or zamindar gives a *barati* to one of his officers, payable by some tenant or sarbarakar from whom paddy is due, while the latter keeps the bearer of the *barati* waiting for several days under different excuses before making final payment of the paddy noted in the *barati*. The writer observes that this odd relic of the past should be removed at once and a punctual and vigorous mode of cash payment substituted in its place.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

THE BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th February, 1907.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 16th February 1907.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(h)—General—	
Nil.		The Muhammadans and preferential treatment ...	42
		<i>Shibaratri</i> holiday ...	<i>ib.</i>
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The Government and the Amir ...	43
(a)—Police—		Grievances of the Post Office employés ...	<i>ib.</i>
The police and collection of subscriptions ...	41	Mr. Hare and Nawab Salimulla ...	<i>ib.</i>
Ditto ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>		
The anti- <i>swadeshi</i> campaign at Cmmilla ...	<i>ib.</i>	III.—LEGISLATION.	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill ...	43
The Dighirpara case ...	41		
Mysterious disappearance of Civil Courts records ...	<i>ib.</i>	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
(c)—Jails—		Nil.	
Nil.			
(d)—Education—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The proposed improvement of the Presidency College ...	41	Purchase of rice by European firms ...	43
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—			
Mr. Allen and the Corporation ...	42	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		The ideal of Indian nationality ...	43
Nil.		"Lord Curzon in India" ...	44
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		England's attitude towards the Eastern nations under her rule ...	<i>ib.</i>
Shortage of waggons on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and its consequences ...	42	The visit of the Amir ...	<i>ib.</i>
A ticket-collector qualifying for dismissal ...	<i>ib.</i>	The proposed annual Conference of Indian Editors ...	<i>ib.</i>
		"If there were another mutiny" ...	<i>ib.</i>
		India in the King's speech ...	<i>ib.</i>
		Ditto ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
		Ditto ditto ...	45
		Ditto ditto ...	<i>ib.</i>
		The so-called small-pox hospital at Darjeeling ...	<i>ib.</i>

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

124. The *Bengalee* draws the attention of Mr. Hare to the conduct of Maulvi Abdul Muzaffar, Deputy Magistrate, Madaripur, in enlisting the services of police officers to collect subscriptions for the "Briscoe Library," which the Maulvi desires to establish doubtless with a view to insinuate himself into the good graces of Mr. Briscoe, the late Subdivisional Officer. The services of the police were utilised by the Maulvi on his failing to raise the necessary funds, and on the 9th February last, while disbursing pay to the chaukidars and duffadars of the thanas within his jurisdiction, he compelled, in spite of protests, every officer to contribute sums varying from four annas to two rupees per head.

BENGALÉE,
13th Feb. 1907.

125. The same journal learns from its Madaripur correspondent that Maulvi Abdul Muzaffar collected Rs. 140 from the chaukidars and duffadars by deductions from their pay on the 9th February, and duped them with the assurance that the money was required for the building of a *masjid*. Mr. Hare's action, showing his disapproval of these proceedings, is anxiously awaited.

BENGALÉE,
14th Feb. 1907.

126. Commenting on the recent arrest and release of Lalit and Abani Babus at Comilla, the *Bengalee* urges the former, on public grounds, to turn the tables on the police and proceed against them for making wrongful arrests without any evidence whatever. Clearly the object of arresting innocent people indiscriminately was to terrorize other *swadeshi* workers.

BENGALÉE,
13th Feb. 1907.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

127. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards it as a pity that the learned Judges of the High Court did not try to understand the Dighirpara case in all its bearings. The Dighirpara case. Osman, the *chaprasi* of the District Magistrate of Dacca, insulted without reason, a man who was smoking in the bazar, which, it should be remembered, was perfectly quiet at the time. This led a number of people to collect, and if the District Magistrate instead of "running away" had chastised his peon, and told the bazar people that he was the *barra Sahab* of the district, they would have at once quieted down. But the timidity he showed emboldened the people to throw clods of earth at him while he was retreating, suspecting him to be a man in the jute business. Then, again, it should be remembered that the attention of the people was directed more towards the offending *chaprasi* than his master, but nevertheless eighteen apparently innocent people were sent to jail for long periods by a Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate who was the real complainant in the case. These are the facts, and the judgment of the High Court has not met with public satisfaction, as it has not taken into consideration the salient facts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Feb. 1907.

128. A correspondent from Aurangabad (Gaya) writes to the *Bengalee* reporting the mysterious disappearance of all depositions in a big civil suit lately tried and decided by the local Munsif. No certified or uncertified copy of these papers has been issued, and an appeal has been filed. This is the second occurrence during the last twelve months, and it demands a thorough and searching enquiry. In the interest of the public, the culprit should be brought to book and such acts effectively stopped.

BENGALÉE,
13th Feb. 1907.

(d)—Education.

129. The *Indian Mirror* welcomes the effort to improve the Presidency College, as this institution has deteriorated in recent years. The increase in the efficiency of the teaching staff and the provision of necessary accommodation and teaching appliances are now imperatively necessary. The proposed improvement of the Presidency College.

INDIAN MIRROR,
10th Feb. 1907.

question of removing the college requires very careful consideration, and the Sibpur College should serve as a warning that any open site in the suburbs will not prove suitable. Another serious difficulty to be considered is that a removal to the suburbs will render the college more or less inaccessible to the middle classes.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Government is really willing to help the cause of higher education, and no time should be lost in arriving at a suitable decision and one that would not be opposed to public opinion.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALÉE,
12th Feb. 1907

130. The *Bengalée* strongly condemns the conduct of the Hon'ble Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Corporation, in passing with the aid of his servile majority, a resolution discontinuing the publication of speeches delivered at the Corporation meetings. It is a most retrograde step, and cannot but be harmful in every way. Resolutions involving a reversal of decisions arrived at ten or twenty years ago will appear meaningless without particulars of the discussion of which they are the outcome.

Mr. Allen has, by a series of acts, shown himself to be too autocratic for his present office, and the drastic measures he has adopted to weaken his opponents demonstrate his own unfitness.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALÉE,
14th Feb. 1907.

131. The Raipur correspondent of the *Bengalée* complains of the conduct of the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in ignoring the repeated representations and telegrams of the Indian merchants and thereby allowing lakhs of bags of grain to rot at Raipur and other stations on the line. The supply of waggons is said to be limited, but ground for complaint lies in the fact that European merchants are being given precedence.

BENGALÉE,
15th Feb. 1907.

132. The *Bengalée* draws the attention of the District Traffic Superintendent to the vagaries of ticket-collector Lalit Chatterji. It is alleged that a few days ago this individual accosted a delivery peon employed by the *Bengalée* office to distribute the paper daily at Bandel, and demanded a copy free of cost. A refusal resulted in the peon being falsely charged with travelling without a ticket and handed over to the police. The Sub-Inspector of Police found that the man had a monthly ticket with him, but nevertheless prosecuted him under section 113 of the Railway Act. The Deputy Magistrate in his judgment found that there was no case against the peon and commented upon the conduct of both the ticket-collector and Sub-Inspector.

This ticket-collector would also appear to have falsely prosecuted another passenger for travelling without a ticket from Chakda to Mogra. This case, it is said, was compromised in Court.

(h)—*General.*

MUSSULMAN,
8th, Feb. 1907

133. The *Mussalman* is not, as a rule, in favour of according preferential treatment to individuals or communities, as such treatment is apt to create a sense of dependency, but believes that there are special circumstances when protection is not only desirable but necessary. In the same manner as Indian industries are unable to compete with foreign manufactures and stand in need of preferential tariffs, so also the Muhammadans cannot keep pace with the other communities of India and also require protection in order to safeguard their rights and the interests of the community.

BENGALÉE,
10th Feb. 1907.

134 A correspondent of the *Bengalée* asks the Government to declare the *Shiba Chaturdashi* day and the day following as public gazetted holidays, as this festival is most sacred to the Hindus, who have to fast rigorously and worship continuously.

135. The *Indian Mirror* publishes a letter from a correspondent blaming the Government for preventing the Amir from mixing largely with the Hindus and Muhammadans, and ascribing this action to the fear lest His Majesty should win the love, fidelity, and allegiance of the people. This distrust is unmerited, and the Government should do all it can to remove such a sense of insecurity by removing errors and listening to the reasonable demands of the people. The Muhammadans of India should now realize that this attitude of distrust extends to them also and that they are being made a cat's-paw of.

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th Feb. 1907.

136. In support of a memorial sent to His Excellency the Governor-General by an employé in the Calcutta Post Office, the *Indian Mirror* urges the necessity of a searching enquiry into the conditions of service in the Postal Department, as the employés appear to have been patiently tolerating serious grievances for a long time. Unassailable arguments are set forth, and a move should be made to increase the scales of pay and the numerical strength of the grades all round in order to popularise the service.

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th Feb. 1907.

137. Commenting on Mr. Hare's recent interview with the Dowager Nawab Begum of Dacca, in which he induced her to agree to pay the Nawab's debts for the present and then to place the family properties under the Settled Estates Act, the *Bengalee* considers the request unreasonable, and adds that if the Begum consented she would be wanting in her duty to the minors whose property has to be specially safeguarded. Mr. Hare has acted without his usual judgment and caution in this matter, as his zeal would show that he is trying, at any cost, to save the Nawab for his political services. This is sure to intensify the public feeling evoked by the partition.

BENGALÉE,
15th Feb. 1907.

III.—LEGISLATION.

138. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* earnestly hopes that now that this Bill is being largely amended, the Government will accede to the very reasonable prayer that suggestions should be invited from representative bodies in order to make the proposed legislation as complete as possible. If it does so, its intention to benefit both landlords and tenants cannot be considered as unreal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
14th Feb. 1907.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

139. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* complains of the fact that certain Calcutta firms have stored an enormous quantity of rice at Magrahat for export or removal to Calcutta for sale at a large profit. Bands of men employed by these firms have been visiting almost every village to purchase rice from cultivators, who though aware of the impending famine are obliged to sell to meet the demand for rent. Landlords have to pay their revenues to the Government and can ill-afford to give their raiyats time. The remedy therefore is ultimately in the hands of the Government, who should grant remission or at least defer the payment of revenue. Timely measures should be adopted to prevent starvation.

BENGALÉE,
10th Feb. 1907.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

140. The *Bengalee* commends the marginally-noted article in the *Hindustan Review* by the Reverend Mr. Andrews, 'The ideal of Indian nationality.' Delhi, and pronounces it to be a sympathetic and of dispassionate treatment of the whole situation. National advancement demands continuous and persistent effort, undaunted courage and perseverance, and the writer is doubtful if these qualities can be found in the plains of India, but the journal assures him that the new spirit will not fade away. The nationalist movement has penetrated every home and is bound up with the daily existence of the community.

BENGALÉE,
10th Feb. 1907.

The Reverend Mr. Andrews is perfectly right in considering that Government should cordially sympathise with the movement and encourage it to flow along healthy and fruitful channels.

BENGALUR,
10th Feb. 1907.

141. Commenting on Sir Thomas Raleigh's introduction to the marginally-noted work, the *Bengalee* deprecates his condemnation of the aims of the Congress, and points out

that the desire for self-government on the part of the Indians is but natural. The history of Parliamentary institutions in Austro-Hungary, as also the history of Canada, prove that self-government is the best cure for racial and religious bitterness.

INDIAN MIRROR,
12th Feb. 1907.

142. The discontent and unrest prevailing in India as well as in Egypt are attributed by the *Indian Mirror* to the unwise policy adopted by England in governing Eastern races. A change in this respect is urgently needed, or serious complications are likely to arise in the future. The British Government should realise that it cannot retain a firm hold over its dependencies unless it displays genuine sympathy towards them, and produces and fosters a feeling of comradeship. The domineering attitude of the white powers towards the non-white races must now be given up. Egypt and India have benefited immensely from their connection with England, and both are eager for self-government.

143. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* points out that the British Government should profit by the lessons imparted by the Amir's visit. His Majesty has shown that he places the happiness of his people before his own, and that no distinction should be made between subjects of the same Sovereign. His rejection of pomp and show should serve as a moral to the British rulers in India, who from the Viceroy down to the Magistrate are dominated by a childish passion for show and grandeur.

BENGALUR,
12th Feb. 1907.

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th Feb. 1907.

144. A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* expresses great satisfaction at the proposed annual Conference of Indian Editors—Hindu and Muhammadan—for it will help to unite India and thereby make her voice heard. The joint efforts of the Editors, guided by genuine patriotism, will prove an invincible force in the land.

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th Feb. 1907.

145. Referring to Mr. Fraser Blair's recent lecture on this subject, the *Indian Mirror* points to the absolute necessity of allaying popular discontent in India to prevent another mutiny. The Government should be on its guard and govern the country so as to create a feeling of rest and contentment among the people. Public opinion can no longer be defied, and it is time that the eyes of the rulers were opened to the gravity of the situation. The King's speech on the opening of Parliament and the Amir's visit are regarded as hopeful signs.

BENGALUR,
14th Feb. 1907.

146. The *Bengalee* has been rendered very hopeful by the King's speech, as the reference to India contains nothing exceptional and such announcements are usually fruitful. Realizing this, Lord Lansdowne, the Tory leader in the House of Lords, has condemned any change, and shown clearly that he and his party will accord a very cold reception to the proposed reforms. It was Lord Lansdowne himself, says the journal, who expanded and reformed the Legislative Councils, and as considerable progress has been made since his departure, he should be the last to deny the necessity of further expansion and reform in accordance with the popular demand. Whatever be the Government proposals in this direction, it should be remembered that as long as the partition is not undone, Bengal will never be happy, peaceful or contented.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Feb. 1907.

147. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* believes that when the King declared that the strength and unity of the executive power should be firmly guarded, he was not expressing his own royal views, but the crotchety ideas of some Minister. Surely the King-Emperor's personal knowledge and that of his son, dictate that firmly guarding the "strength and unity" of the executive power could never

"provide a means of widening the base of peace, order, and good government"? It is said that a national spirit is growing up among the Indians, but how can this be remedied when the Emperor himself inclines towards Russian methods?

148. *Bande Mataram* observes that the reference to India contained in the King's speech is not the plain, unequivocal statement it should have been. It was a diplomatic utterance guarded by the 'Ifs' and 'Buts' of British politicians. In fact it was a colourless, meaningless reference to India, but nevertheless great store has been set on it by certain sections of the people. It is indeed wonderful, says the journal, that the false ring of such utterances is rarely recognised by those whom it most concerns.

BANDE MATARAM,
14th Feb. 1907.

149. *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that bearing in mind the way in which the late Queen Victoria's solemn pledges were broken by her Ministers, the Indians believed that in King Edward they had got a powerful friend. There is abundant testimony that India is in a bad way—even the Prince of Wales spoke in a manner that supported this contention,—but the King himself declares that the strength and unity of the executive power must be unimpaired! There is thus blank despair on every side. The Indians need nothing if it is not a loosening of the executive grip, but now the tightness of this grip must be left "unimpaired." This is the verdict when India is favourably circumstanced, that is, when she has a good Viceroy, a better Secretary of State, and powerful Parliamentary friends. Why is this curse of a lingering death upon her? Famine, plague, cholera, and malaria have done their work 'splendidly,' but still there is no relief. The ultimate end is 'annihilation,' and Indians should hasten it on by leading a life of celibacy.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th Feb. 1907.

150. While insisting upon compulsory segregation of small-pox cases in Darjeeling, it is a wonder, says the *Bengalee*, that in spite of the doubtful legality of the measure, and even after seeing the hospital in which the patients are kept, the Deputy Commissioner does not realise the necessity of making better arrangements. The building containing the male patients accommodate the dying, the convalescent, and those suffering acutely, and there is a lamentable lack of space and proper nursing. Further, the room is never disinfected, and its unhealthy atmosphere, especially at night, can well be imagined.

BENGALUR,
14th Feb. 1907.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 16th February 1907.

F. C. DALY,
Persl. Asst. to the Insp. Genl. of Police, L. P.

